

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN NEW HOUSING

Site practice for tradesmen

External walls: Insulated dry lining



Insulated dry lining is used to reduce heat loss through the wall.

Cold air movement in the airspace between the dry lining and inner leaf can cause excessive heat loss, and draughts in the finished house. To reduce cold air movement form continuous, solid beads of plaster around all openings, at the top and bottom of the wall, the corners of the room, and around services such as electrical socket boxes.

Boards should be fixed to a dry, flat background with the manufacturer's recommended number of fixings. Care should be taken during handling to avoid damaging the insulant causing cold spots in the finished wall.

To help ensure a successful installation and good performance from the completed wall, follow the points on the back of this leaflet.

REMEMBER
Cold air movement causes
excessive heat loss and draughts

“ Cold air movement causes excessive heat loss and draughts ”



POINTS TO FOLLOW

- Store boards on a flat surface in a dry place
- Avoid damaging the insulant by careless handling



Backgrounds should be reasonably dry and flat



Use correct fixing pattern. Plaster dabs should be applied vertically between horizontal beads of plaster at floor and ceiling level



Form solid beads of plaster around openings, at room corners and around socket boxes



Cut out holes for services before boards are fixed using a sharp knife or utility saw



Boards should be a tight fit against ceiling boards, and vertical edges should be plumb



Follow manufacturer's recommendations for fixing, jointing and finishing.

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